work, why we're trinked the stillors fellowed to work, the wil of stilly was intended to the deck was manked, not a pipe or a life-boat left, all the coul was pose, the male interference work word took, all the serious were loose, everything caved in the serious were loose, everything caved in provisions cure out, the A—'s mode brake her legalise traitain changed the convex data. How whether he was steering toward Maillas, Haveen at Lades contain tell, my beath fell down in the head of the creature beacath; unfortunatery filders quite choke her; my seek were. In the electric, this was everything that the body of the creature beacath; unfortunatery filders quite choke her; my seek were. In the electric, this was everything that Lurst. Ob. It was quite too awardly award! When the little castedy spily; were playing around we stud aid on board thought the Emilian bonom had arrived. I hasde a rash yow that I would have, never, never triess over this way again, but dit he say! I wouldn't go the other. Oh, hell served, never triess over this way again, but dit he say! I wouldn't go the other. Oh, hell served will sent the good days and sights its a realisment in the althylooking blankets, and will sentent in a subject of a prepared herithing's wing, and on the tenth day maternily fell as shough I might enby a good title of samenge and garlie, catbage, perk and beaus, or sem thing nice and savery, and mer kill asked the remailed her and healthyle of these. Sho samply materd at me; remarked savengely that I'd only lost come from Pariswen't prepared to lie, doublies she meant—and banged the door. I hadn't the strength to strangic here so let her? This awarde of the poor Miss R, but her return the kindly nature of the good-looking youth who took charge of the hadn't here to say how anny-whole cading the file my hie is as you was any-whole cade postors, peculiary here is not leave the

there had more malls in it, consequently wasn't easy swimming about on the floor), sighing, "Oh, those waves, those waves! If I only hadn't came!" I quite agreed with her there. She did look melancholy and funny. Het her cry to her hearts content, while I tried to endure everything with my usual Christian-like spirit. Never shall I forget it. Early one morning the poor girl prepared to sink in good earnest. She cut the train off of her gown and cut the bangs off of her hair, put on her rubbers, for icar of getting her feet wet, and then wanted to learn how to put on the line-preserver. Now, I had never had occasion to use the thing, consequently didn't know whether you put it over the head or got into it; however, advised her to jump into it. The result was most disastrous; her rubbers came off, her clothes got squeezed about her head, and at that moment boom! boom! came three great waves over the ship, and over she went, plunging, screaming, breaking into the room we face. You need to preserve the man's surprise. Formunately he was surprised about and seed white laughing. I don't believe the girl ever forgave me, although I did so kindly inform her that she couldn't have had a better mireduction to the voyage of life, with its many ups and downs. She didn't see it: at all events she never again asked me how to preserve her life: in fact, she was ever after decleddy subdued, rolling about in a semi-meiancholy state, never uttering a sound, excepting when she wanted the loan of my basic her? was broken. Now, my greatest terror was the mis. I was more afraid of being eaten by them than by the monstern of the mighty deep. They were something fearful—

the monsters of the mighty deep. They were something learnin—

Usido To Play Tag, hilds and sheef, and all manner of games over my pillows, until I thought I would do something desperate to somebody. There was no use screaming; everybody did that. Fortunstely some people's acreams were deadcared by the winds and the waves. One night two great from gray fellows sat chuckling and gnawing on the edge of my berth till I was nearly. I may say completely, paralyzed with fear and didn't recollect how long they staid there. My new green boots were all eaten, a lovely pair of rese-foun gloves were all but destroyed; in fact, there wasn't much left but eight little granulated buttons—made my heart sick to see such destruction. Don't suppose you will believe it, but in a stacroom near us there was a man, and on this man there was a poultice of flaxseed. Well, he woke up in the night and formed flowers to say how he left. Dare say he wasted mightily to go home. The Gallia may be a sate ship, but, as I everheard a follow, passenger say. "It is a deuced uppleasant one." (Please exc as cursory remarks.) There were a number of Spaniards on board—all handsome men—but heavens! how they did tremble whenever the ship gave a sadden little litrch. Miss Blanche was as sick as sick could be, and, like the rest of us, anything but "appy." They didn't appear often in their weell costumes, but wont in for itsterot, simple little things in white Emmel and "sich like." Worth's striking marine effects were all wasted this time. It is well I didn't telt bin originate any seased dreams for me, My friend words she would never cross the Aluntic again, but only a few days after landing went down and educated has time. It is swell a didn't appear often in their well costumes, but wont in for itsteroit, simple little things in white Emmel and "sich lights." Wentley the hour in the way after landing went down and educated has time. It is well I didn't telt bin originate any seased dreams for me. My finely was out to all ye few days after landing we USED TO PLAY TAG, MIDE AND SEEK,

him anything worth looking at frem Paris, It was ever thus. However, I got him a cask of supparia a footh-trush from Stewart's and said they came fresh from London. But he says. That's no go, an Australian expression, which means, no doubt, "Thank you, my dearsister. A few of our ardent admirers (this Blank's and mine—ahen.) were down early to receive us, and language was quite too power too express their heartful sympathies and inwesting rathesian for our sufferings. There was a dear fassale friend on hand who was so glad to see the. Entre nose, she had a most disciplinated, unhappy, unhealthy look, as though she wished me ton thousand leagues in the bottom of the sea. She is a peculiar creature and good—belongs to three missionary societies. After all I am glad I didn't god-we, matso salo a few religious people in this world. New York hasn't changed very much since I loot. The streets are only dirtier, perhaps, and every him looks less altractive—that short slaying soons serven months. Many of my young friends have departed for a bester and happier world—got married, some of the decrept unimarised ones want me to help them rearrange our perman club, but I expect to reflect until the white is over.

I may no give the category of the control on the left to the control of the says to give the cited to the left of the control of the con I UNUL the winder is over.

I HAVENT THE BEART FOR SECH THINGS.
I HAVENT THE BARKE THE FOR THINGS FOR SECH THINGS.
I HAVENT THE BARKE THE FOR THINGS FOR SECH THINGS THE FOR THE BARKET THE

RIDING THE WAVES

On the steamer callia in a cale.

A Young Lady's Experience of Gean Travel—Toused About for Days and Sights Anone lists and Things—A Veritable Female Sara Tapley—Her Spicy Berital.

Fersons who have crossed the Atlantic during the peat two months will never forget the terrible experiences on slipboard. Old Ocean appears to have been in a more temperature model than ever before at the same sensel of the year, and, possible for a single during the peat two months will never forget the terrible experiences on slipboard. Old Ocean appears to have been in a more temperature model than ever before at the same sensel of the year, and, possible for a state of the state of the year, and terrible realities are growing more find of your double to the about the sile and the other side, for they come beek of the analysis to a great woman, the passengers and crews have been consect amond like clarify in the which the special distribution for the special find the wind, a form faily who recently returned to this country in the spinnid Chinarder Gallia thus relace her payed the special country to the spinnid Chinarder Gallia thus relace her payed to be again than a large of the special country to the spinnid Chinarder Gallia thus relace her payed to be possed with a find of the year, and possible the spinning in the passengers and crews have been consect amond like clarify in the which a form the passengers and crews have been consect amond the clarify in the wind and printing the milestone to a large of the consecuence of th

BRAVE SOLDIERS' PENSIONS. The Ruc-and-Cry of the Whitelaw Reids

BRAVE SOLDIERS! PENSIONS.

The Muc-and-Cry of the Whitelaw Relds and Other Nondescripts.

The following, from the La Grauge Stondard, of Indiana, bits the mile exactly on the head refailive to pension matters. It is an article that should be extensively expised by the press of the country invomable to the claims of the soldier rather than the bond-holder: "The number of claimants under the arrestings of neuron law has had an alarming effect them many newspaps is, bringing late active me varies either the terms being applied to congress them who veted for the bill, and more or less directly to sublines who have availed themselves of its benefits. The animan required to foot the bill presented under the law is indiced wastly greater than the estimate maste which the law was pending in Congress, and had its magnitude been directly to subline who have a varied themselves of its benefits. The animan required to foot the bill presented under the law is indiced wastly greater than the estimate maste which the law was pending in Congress, and had its magnitude been directly to subline were discharged on a recount of the faces are duly wrighed, the number of entimains will not appear as very marvelous. The efficient records of the Government show that 200,045 solutions were discharged on account of disability during the rebellion, and there are graves of 130,050 who died in the service. Besides these, thousands died at home and elsewhere, whose graves are unrecorded in the Government archives. Here are 601,160 cases giving probably Lorent and the who incurred disabilities in the service as severe, and many more severe, than thousands of hear who limitered disabilities in the service as severe, and many more severe, than thousands of his and of the Mexican war. We have not all the figures at liand to taske the comparison, but we will venture the assertion that there are more pensions of the rebellion were twice what they are now, if probably would not be in excess proportionately to the number in the service than those.

portionately to the number in the service than those OF THE TWO FORMER WARS.

Were all the claims now filed allowed the number might not reach that figure. There are undoubted to the property of every true soider, as well as of honesty and good government, that these be weeded out. But there are thousands drawing pensions honesty and goally when the casual looker-on would propose the property of the property of

GRANT AND OLD VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:
Years have rolled by, and yet an historical question of importance with reference to the surrender at Apportance has never been properly inquired into. Why was It that General Grant displayed such chivalrous feeling in his first letter to General Lee urging the surrender, and when it occured exhibited the knightly generosity of omitting the formal surrender of the sword—in striking contrast with the humiliation of Cornwallis at Yorktown? It can be explained, General Grant was not only a graduate of West Point, where every principle of honor and generosity is taught, but there coursed in his veins the blood of one of the best families of the cavallers, who previous to the Revolution of 1776 had a home and landed property in colonial Virginia. John Phillips, the great-grandfather of General U. S. Grant, was a hospitable and high-toned Virginia gentleman, who owned, in Amherst County, near the village of New Glasgow, a valuable plantation, made his large crops of tobacco and wheat, kept fine horses, and entertained toned Virginia gentleman, who owned, in Amherst County, near the village of New Giasgow, a valuable plantation, made his large crops of tobacco and wheat, kept fine horses, and entertained handsomely. He was highly esteemed among Virginia "bloods," and was the grandfather of the present Judge James Garland, of Lynchburg, and deneral J. R. Garland, of Mexican war notoriety. The British General Phillips, who died in Petersburg during the revolution, and was buried in old Biantford Cemetery, was a near relative. Strange as it may seem, while General Grant was beginning his military earses, so faras the late civil war was concerned, as colonel of an Illinois regiment, another great grandson of the same John Phillips was a first Houtenant of voluntoers from Buckingham County, Virginia, on the Confederate side. This Hentenant (hoyd) was a lawyer of great promise and popularity, who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Rich Mountain, where he fell pierced with bullets. Where so much chivalry can be traced to many who are of the same genealogical origin it ought not to be a matter aftsuprise that General Grant eminently displayed it at Appomattox as a natural and prominent characteristic of the Virginia family from which he descended. The writer, who knows the facts stated, although a confederate during the civil war, feels it to be but a duly to contribute the above in the Interest of history.

A Surprised Policeman.

"Talk about hold bank burglaries," said a member of the police force this merning, "the sickess scal I ever heard of was the robberg of a bank down in Rhode island, six or seven years ago. It was a bitter cold night, and a night patrolman noticed a dim light in the bank window, and, going up to the door, ranged. up to the door, rapped.
"'Is that you, patrolman?' asked- a voice from

within.
"Yes, was the reply.
"'Step in and get a heat, said the voice from within.

The patrolman stepped inside and encountered a dapper little fellow wearing a green shade over his eyes and a pen behind his ear.

"You're working late to-night, said the patrol-man."

man. "Yes," said the dapper little fellow, "I've been Yes, said the dapper little fellow. Two ocen-tained to-night straightening up accounts.
The patrolinau warmed hinself at the roaring gire that blazed on the hearth, and went out ain on his bent. An hour after the patrolinan me that way, and still seeing the light through e window, rapped again.
"Is that you, patrolinan."
"Yes."
"Come in and warm yourself."

"Yes."
"Come in and warm yourself."
"The patrolman accepted the invitation.
"It's a bowling cold night, said the man with a green shade over his eyes.
"You bet, said the patrolman. So he took another heat and returned to his beat. Ho was rather surprised next day to learn that his fireside friend of the night before had got away with some \$30,000 of the bank's funds."—(Seedand Press.

Gavernor Newell, of Washington. Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, now Governor of Washington Territory, is expected in this city at a very early day. During his short incundency of the executive office of that Territory he has been instrumental in the planting of several colonies of Eastern farmers within its borders, who colonies of Eastera farmers within its borders, who express themselves in very commendatory terms of the ominent qualifications of the Governor as a ruler and his practical wisdom. In the selection of their fruiture homes. As the Governor its a physician and agriculturalist of long and successful experience and a political thinker of the highest order, his observations and suggestions will doubtless induce Congress and the Executive to take proper measures to encourage immigration into that Territory and promote the interests of its people.

that Territory and promote the interests of its people.

Beccher Sold.

Not long ago Mr. Beecher's door-bell was rung by a bright-faced boy, who seemed to be in breathless haste as he asked to see the chergyman. He was admitted and at once explained that two gentlemen down the street were holding a debate over the proper apelling of a word, and had sent him for Webster's Unabridged to settle the question. The quarto was oblightly handed to the messenger, who havried off with it. Mr. Beecher has never learns d how the orthographic difficulty was adjucted, but he is sware that the fibrary is minute one dictionary. The zadous young collector is probably ambilious to establish a bookstore, as he has been beard from in other parts of Brook-lyn presecuting the same industry with local variations.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

HIS MARRIAGE AND HIS TROUBLES. Infidelity and Death of His Beautiful Wife In

Mad-House-The Reason Why Re Did Not Want a Pastor to Enter Girard College.

"Gath" recently contributed an article to the Cincinnati Enginer on "Aristocratic Marriages," A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, in

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, in which paper the article was reproduced, writes as follows from Philadelphia:

"I was struck with astonishment at the reference therein contained to the domestic relations of Stephen (firand, It is confessedly strange that the world knows so little respecting the private life of this distinguished philanthropist, especially since in these latter days the domestic concerns of all public men seem to be regarded as public supports.

like world knows so these caspecially since in these latter days the domestic concerns of all public men seems to be regarded as public property.

"How many thousands have wondered why first established a princely college with such singular provisions left in his last will for its government? Every one is presimed to knew that Girard College—the finest educational institution in the world, with a preserty the assessed value of which is \$52,000,000—admits none but orphans, and that no minister or minister's son is permitted to enter any of its buildings or grounds.

"But why?"

"Gath's correspondence, which conveys some mjust instinuations against Girard, prompts me to give the following information which I obtained while visiting the college in the early part of November last:

"Having several hours of lefaure while in Philadelphia, upon the occasion referred to, in company with a resident of the place, I drove out to that removed philanthropic memorial, and after inspecting the eight white grants buildings on the ample grounds, instituted an inquiry among old Philadelphians to ascertain if possible the motives which prompted Girard in founding the institution and the cause of his enmity toward all churches. The story, as I obtained it from unquestionably correct sources, is as follows:

"Girard was formerly a devont Catholic, whose contributions to the church at times were almost princely. He did not marry until main years of old bachelorhood had tinged his hair with gray, and hut for a stronge meeting would doubtless have remained a celitate. Being the largest ship owner in the world, his business led him to nearly all ports of the globe, and his name was familiar in every merchanic port. On a public occasion, when a large body of merchanis welcomen him home after a long cruise, the issivities of the reception turned from speech-making to a grand ball, at which Girard saw and was introduced to the daughter of a prominent gentleman in Philadelphia, and this meeting, which had many singular features about it no

mother.

"I could add nothing to the facts of this sad story by dwelling upon the scene which followed. Girstrifs reprused: was succeeded by a frank confession from his wife, who named their favorite pastor as her guilty companion. I am not propered to say of what denomination Mrs. Girard was a member, but my impression now is that Girard was a member, but my impression now is that Girard land some time previously withirawn from the Catholic Church for some just reason, and that both he and his wife had united with some Protestant sect.

"Girard could not forwise his mife. Girard could not forgive his wife, and she,

months after the revelation she became insane and was carried to a mad-house. Here she languished for bearly two years, when death delivered her of her malady. The church of which she was a member took charge of her remains and gave them burial in a manner commensurate with the great wealth of her husband. A bill of the funeral expenses was afterward presented to Girard, but he perempiority refused payment and the matter was about to go into the cours. Discovering the attitude in which such a legal contest would place him, dirard paid the bill under protest, and then, feeling as though the church had stabbed him twice, he withdrew from active life, and, realizing \$15,000,000 from his shipping interests, he concluded to expend \$8,600,000 of that sum in founding a college, which he intended should be a perpetual reproach to all churches and the followers thereof. His respect for society and his relations prevented him from exposing the secret which crushed his life, and thus speculation has been left to write the history of his domestic sorrows.

"In the front centre of the main building of Girard College is a large picture of the philanthropist's faithful housekeeper, but no portait of his wife was ever suffered to come inside the precincis which his will has sought to protect from ministerial eyes, and by which he has secured an intellectual inheritance to many poor but deserving orphan boys.

"In the van ever and sy which he has secured an intellectual inheritance to many poor but deserving orphan boys.

"It have not written this for the purpose of resurrecting a scandal, but to relieve the memory of a noble man from dishonest aspersions and to answer a question asked by thousands."

A Curtons Thing in Hats. Manufacturers of hats for the market are finding, to their surprise, that within a generation the standard sizes have decreased, so much so that large-sized hats are not made to keep in stock, as formerly, and are now only made to order. Twenty years ugo the popular sizes were hats with a circumierence of 21½, to 25½ inches—that is, from 6.5-16 to 75½; but now the popular sizes are 21 to 25% these or 65 to 714. There is no agreement 224 linches or 6% to 7%. There is no agreement among manufacturers as to the reason for the decline. Some say that the close cropping of hair, now fashlonable, is a proper explanation; but it is stated, on the other hand, that no head of hair would make this difference. Others say the different style of wearing the hat, which formerly was to push it well down on the back of the head, accounts for the charge. Assertion dealers say ferent style of wearing the hat, which formerly was to push it well down on the back of the head, accounts for the change. American dealers say that, whereas the soft hat used to be worn by clerks and other salaried men, and stovepipes by ministers and lawyers, the reverse is now the fact. The hat-doctors disagree. His generally supposed that the quality of the brain, not the size of the envelope. Is the real mark of talents and intelligence. The hatter, however, seems to hold to a different theory. In a list of illustrious names presented in this connection, lo! in the matter of head-circumterence little Samuel's leads all the rest, as witness: Governor S. J. Tilden, S.1-16; General Grant, 7%; ex-Senator Rescoe Conkling, 7%; General Garfield, 7%; John Sherman, 7%; General Garfield, 7%; John Sherman, 7%; Lond Gresheimer, 7%; ex-Licutenant-Governor Borsheimer, 7%; Prince of Wales, 7; Heaconsfield, 7; Gladstone, 7%; John Bright, 7%; Lord Chelmsford, 6%; Dickeus, 7%; Thackersy, 7%; Earl Ruisell, 7%; Macauley, 7%; Louis Philippe, 7%; Archbeshop of York, 8.

Redemption of Bonds.

Redemption of Bonds.

At the close of business on Tuesday there had been redeemed at the Treasury Department \$17.704,250 of the United States bonds embraced in the one hundred and fifth call, which matured on Becomber \$24; \$2,250,500 of the continued 6 per cent. bonds embraced in the call still remain outstanding. Up to noon Wednesday the amount of bonds received for redemption, including those purchased by the Assistant Treasurer in New York under the last order of Secretary Foiger authorizing the acceptance of \$5,000,000 weekly without rebate of interest, aggregated \$7,624,500, leaving \$12,375,500 of the one hundred and sixth call still outstanding. All of the bonds embraced in this call have been made payable upon presentation by circulars issued from time to time by Secretary Folger. The fact that but \$2,500 of the bonds were offered for redemption on Monday last led Treasury officers to expect large offering this week. These expectations have not been realized, however, as none of the bonds were offered for sale in New York yesterday hence the \$12,000 of continued sixes embraced in the one hundred and sixth call are still outstanding. The call does not mature until the 21st instant and the interest does not cease until that date. There appears to be no doubt in financial circles here that the Government bonds are being retained by holders for the purpose of evading the personal tax which effects other securities.

A Sensation in New York. The pretty little village of Fredonia, Chautaujua County, is convaised by a sensation of no
redinary claracter. A young lady named Elia
tummins has been arrested for burglary and shopsing, and has confessed the crime, and also that
he had an accomplice in the person of George
octwood, a young man of Burglar, Mis Cumnius is described as about twenty years old, good
owking and highly educated, here a graduate lockwood, a young man of Buffalo. Miss Cummins is described as about twenty years old, good looking, and highly educated, tering a graduate and afterward beacher in the normal school at Fredonia. She claims that she was inspired to commit the different offenses, and that she is not responsible for the crimes, as she was the agout of an irresistible power, and caunot be convicted. It has been learned that she is a strong advocate and believer in spiritualism, and claims she has frequently received communications from the spirit world. Lockwood is about the same age, has always been regarded as a most exemplary young man, and was highly respected. He has many sympathiers, who believe him to have been decived and misled by Miss Cummins. Both parties have been arrested, and are under bonds to await the action of the grand jury, and their trial is awaited with the liveliest interest.—Troy Times.

India's Bluck-Holes of Jails. India's Black-Holes of Jails,
The amount of sickness and mortality in some of
the jails of India is stated with good reason in the
official reports to be very deplorable. This is particularly applicable to the Punjab. In the year
1979 more than one-third of the average strength
of the unfortunate immates of the Rawai Findi
Jail are stated to have died, being at the rate of
nearly 369/5 per 1,090. At Umballah the deathrate was nearly as high, though in this jail there
was no case of cholera. In the jail of Belgans, in
the Bumbay Presidency, nearly half the average
strength was swept off in 1578. In 1879 the rate
had diminished, 4-bough it still reached the fearful proportion of 359 per 1,000.—Lunden Acess.

A Conservative Spinster. A Conservative Spinater.

The old maid of the period is usually a rich old maid, and her virtues are of the conservative order. Such a lady was recently addressed by a widower with seven children who desired to marry her.

"Sir," she said, "I would not live in the house with seven children of my own, much less any-body cheen," This widower said.

"You astonish me." And after a little while—"What am I todo with my children?"

"Offer them to some girl in her teems who doesn't know any better, said the maiden lady, and the widower said he believed he would. A FASHIONABLE BRIDE.

How Clara Belte Says She Geta Beady for the Altar.

The time appointed for the marriage ceremony in the church was three of clock in the shermoon. Borealis Brown, the bridegroom, and Aurora White, the bride, were in a close carriage ten blooks away at six minutes before three.

"We shall get there right on time," said he, looking at his watch.

Now, it is dreadfully unfashionable to get to the church promptly, and Aurora would have felt just like dropping through the floor, don't you know, if she had walked up the aisle on time.

"Bon't you think, my doar, it would be better to be ten minutes late!" said she, leaning against him in a kind of a harmiess bug.

"No: I pride hyself on punctuality."

"Five minutes, then?"

"Now, my derling, don't coax."

"Just as you say."

"She put her hand carelessly on his shoulder, and then let it drop slowly along down over his cost to a small pocket set in at the waist seam, where it lingered for a lew seconds.

"You have the ring where you can find it readily, she remarked, laying placifity back in her seat. "There is mothing so awkward as to famile for the ring at the alar, you know."

"Oh, I've made surcent that point, sal told you, he said, confidently." I slipped the ring right into this handy little pocket, where I—good Lord in heaven!"

"What, Borealis—what?"

"The ring is gain, but the ring surely was not there. He made wild conjectures, left in all his other pockets, and concluded he must have left it at Autora's residence. He ordered the coachman to turn about. When they had gone back almost to the house a public clock struck three.

"What is that?" said Aurora, pointing to the bottom of the carriage.

The ring lay gilttering in a corner.

"I must have dropped it," said Borealis, picking it up, "but I swear I looked in that very spot two minutes ago."

He had looked there, as a matter of fact, just before Aurora threw the ring down.

"Well," he remarked, look ingathis watch again.

"you will have your way after all. We can't get to the church before keen minutes late How Clara Belle Says She Gets Ready for

"To be sure."

Acute presence of mind is characteristic of brides. They may blind, but they know what they are about. Their eyes may be dim with tears, but they can see a misplaced thread in their dress. Two blocks from the church Aurora expressed a fear that she was as pale as a ghost.

"Say as fair as alabaster." Handsome suggested.

"Now, my dear," she returted, "this is no time for compliments. Is there the least bit of color in my face?"

"Well, no, but—"
"I must look ghastly."

"Well, no, but--"
"I must took ghastly,"
"Would you like to blush as you go in?"
"Yes."
He throw his arms around her, drew her to his breast with the grip of a wrestler, and kissed her loud and long. He was through with it just as the carriage door was opened by an usher, and she walked into church with a satisfactory amount of pink on her checks.

The Light-House Establishment. The following list of officers on duty under the Idght-House Establishment, January 1, 1882, with the post-office address of each, is published for the information of all concerned:

INSPECTORS.
First district—Commander H. F. Picking, Port-First district—Commander H. F. Picking, Portland, Me.
Second district—Commander W. S. Schley, Boston, Mass.
Third district—Captain George Brown, P. O. box
212S, New York, N. Y.
Fourth district—Commander Fred. Rodgers,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Fifth district—Commander F. J. Higginson, Baltimore, Md.
Sixth district—Commander Merrill Miller,
Charleston, S. C.

Stath district—Commander Seerni Amer, Charleston, S. C.
Seventh district—Lieutenant-Commander John K. Winn, Key West, Fla.
Eighth district—Commander B. F. Day, New Orleans, La.
Tenth district—Commander George W. Hayward, Buffalo, N. Y.
Eleventh district—Commander J. C. Watson, Detroit, Mich.
Trackly district—Commander, George W. Coffin.

Twelfill district—Commander George W. Coffin, San Francisco, Cal.
Thirteenth district—Lieutenant Commander
George C. Reiter, Portland, Orogon.
Fourteenth district—Commander R. S. McCook. Fourteenth district—Commander R. S. McCook, Chichanati, Ohio. Fifteenth district—Commander J. J. Read, St. Louis, Mo.

First district—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Blunt. First district—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Blunt, Portland, Me.
Second district—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Blunt, Portland, Me.
Third district—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Duane, P. O. box 2128, New York, N. Y.
Fourth district—Colonel W. F. Raynolds, Philadelphia, Fa.
Fifth district—Major O. E. Babcock, Baltimore, Md.
Sixth district—Major P. C. Hajos, Charleston, Md.

Sixth district-Major P. C. Hains, Charleston, Seventh district-Captain W. H. Heuer, New

Orleans, I.a.

Eighth district—Captain W. H. Heuer, New Orleans, I.a.

Teuth district—Captain Charles E. L. B. Davis, Buffalo, N. Y.

Eleventh district—Major G. Weitzel, Detroit,

admis to be true. In order, the altegrations are that since the testimony was written it has been out of the custody of the notary and not safely kept, as the law domands; that it has been in the possession of strangers, not under the control of the officer; that it has been by them handled, written upon, and altered; that without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Frost or his counsel it was all taken from the notary by one of the attorneys for Mr. Sensioghaus, kept in his office, worked over by him, many names and places of residence of voters changed, and parts of the testimony erased. The affidavits further state that the attorney denied that he had any of the depositions, except that of one day; but his letters are filed acknowledging the receipt of the testimony of a great many days, and the notary swears that he had many other letters to the same purport, and that he got, from him every page of the depositions. The House Committee on Elections will meet on Thursday, when it is expected definite action will be taken upon Mr. Donovan's motion.

What a New Yorker Thinks.

During our recent two weeks' sojourn at the Capital of the Nation we had an excellent opportunity to note Washington daily newspapers, their status, influence, and circulation, and we freely and truthfully say that the Washington National, Republican is not only nearest the throne of the White House, but is one of the ablest, most widely circulated, and potential journals of the great National Metropolis. Mr. Gorham is the political editor and is a thorn in the flesh of the half-breed New York Tribuse, which is rapidly becoming one of the most virulent sorcheads in the Republican party and Nation. The National Republican highly appreciated by Republicans of Washington and members of Compress and greatly prized by the best elements of sortiety generally, irrespective of party. The Republican's great success and a power for good in the Republican party.—Lansingburg (N. Y.) Gazette.

A Suggestion Regarding Worn-Out Coins.

A Suggestion Regarding Worn-Out Coins.
Congress should consider the question of calling in all muliated and worn coin at the coming session. The public are now compelled to sell muliated coin at builton value, thereby entailing a loss of about 25 per cent, on face value. It would be very much fairer if the Subtreasuries were empowered to exchange new coin for muliated and worn coin by actual weight. This would entail no loss upon the Government beyond the cost of coinage, and the public would only loss the difference in weight between old and new coin, amounting to an average of about 6 per cent. By this plan the Government and the public divide the loss; at present it falls upon the public, which is rather hard. We submit this suggestion to the Facilic coast delegation in Congress, and especially so to the great champion of sliver, Sanator John P. Jones, of Nevada.—Son Francesco Post. A Suggestion Regarding Worn-Out Coins.

A colored man of Galveston loved a quiet life.

A colored man of Galveston loved a quiet life. The News says a friend heard him draw a deep sigh one day, and asked:

"What's the matter, Jim."

"I have made up my mind to quit de chicken blanes. Fee tired being arrested and hiring lawyors, and habin folks ask, "What's my chickens?" when I passes down on Galveston avenue. I am gwine to go inter a bisness what I'll be respected, and what de police won't nebber bodder me no month."

"What bisness am dat, Jim?"

A CLERK AND HIS GIRL.

All day in a coat which is rusty black All day in a coal which is rusty black.

I perch on an office stool,
And the car I despise, for my exercise
1s to pied on foot when the weather is cool
And every morn, on my way down town,
As I pass a milliner's store.

There's a fair little maid tooks out at me
With a nod and a smile as I pass her door.

Through the great front window I catch a glimps Through the great front window? Catch a gimpse Of hats of a marvelous shape.

And I sometimes stop and glance through the shop A t the mingled mass of ribbons and tape.

There are smilns and sliks of gorgeous hoes.

And scar's and laces galore:

But the fairest sight through the window pane Is the nod and the smile as I pass her door.

Never a word have I spoken to her,

Never a word, have I spongen to her.

And I do not know her name.

I am conscious that I am bashful and shy,
And some times facey that also is the same.

Did we speak she might find me prosy and dull;
so I'm whe that I ask no more
Than the host of good wishes she looks such day
In the nod and the smile as I pass her door. At my dock I've acquired a permanent bend; That a clerk in a threadtage suit, Who is somewhat bald, can fairly be called A lover's a fact that I can't dispute.

Yet every night as I muse o'er my pipe And number my few friends o'er, I give her a place who gladdens my way. With a ned and a smile as I pass her door. THE PENSION LAWS.

AN IMPORTANT WORK JUST ISSUED.

A Full Digest of All the Pension Laws, Decisions and Rulings Prepared by the Commissioner -Full Information Relative to Securing a Pension Given.

One of the most important changes made in the Pension Office by Commissioner Dudley was the Issuing of an order directing Deputy Commisstoner Calvin B. Walker to prepare a digest of the laws, decisions of the Secretaries of the Interior and Attorneys-General relating to the adjudtestion of pension claims, and also of the rullings and orders of the former Commissioner of Pensions. This digest has been prepared, and has just been published, making a volume of near three hun-dred pages. It is very remarkable that the most important bureau in the Government never be-fore had such a work prepared by authority. Col-onel Dudley has organized the office upon busi-ness principles, and has therefore made himself peculiarly popular with all who have transacted hunters with the office. The content of the business with the office. The contents of the digest are of the utmost importance to claimants and attorneys; even the clerks of the office have never before had an opportunity such as is now given them to qualify themselves for their duties. THE DIGEST OFFICE WITH

given them to qualify themselves for their duties. THE DIGEST OPENS WITH the regulations required by the office to enable a claimant to present his claim. Directions are given concerning the filing of declarations by invalids, widows, minors, and dependent relatives. Then follows a complete list of forms. The laws are systematically arranged for ready and convenient reference. The marginal notes are complete—the substance of each section being given, and all the data referring to Revised Statutes of the United States, and in all cases amendments noted, and if repealed, the same is shown. The same system is carried out in regard to the laws governing bounty land-warrants, and the laws relating to pensions for service in the wars preceding the rebellion. The references to the decisions of the Serviaries of the Interior and Attorneys-General compens over one liundred pages. The publication of the decisions will greatly facilitate the transaction of business in the office. When claims are adjudicated in accordance with those decisions, claimants, and even attorneys, often think that great errors have been committed, and keep up a continual correspondence with the office desiring explanations, which they could ascertain for themselves if they had access to these decisions, and the office thereby relieved of the correspondence. For instance, under the bead of "Attorneys" we notice, "Declarations or evidence inadmissible if executed before an attorney of record,"

ATTORNEYS OPTEN FILE PAPERS

in their cases executed before themselves as notaries public or justices of the peace, and claimants are made to suffer by delay. Such mistakes often affect the date of commencement of their pensions. The law provides that all declarations for invalid pensions must be executed before a court of record or some officer thereof having a seal. Formerly declarations might be executed before a notary public or justice of the peace, and save the case from the limitation and fix the date of commencement of pension, if the claimant afterward filed at the proper time a formal defaultion, executed before a celerk of a court of records which has been as deleved to the pensions being granted to unworthy of manis. It take notice. Much has been as deleved to the court of the c ATTORNEYS OFTEN FILE PAPERS

of applicants.—

YET THE CERTIFICATES OF EXAMINING SURGEONS are not evidence in establishing claims legally, but are only considered in fixing the rate by medical referee of the office. A large number of decisions are given governing the difficult question of 'Line of Duty.' The leading discision on this point was made by Hon, Caleb Cushing in 1803, as Attorney-General, and in its main features it has been followed by the office. A liberal rule prevails. The presumption is that every one who engaged in the public service performs his duty until the contrary is made to appear, said Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Sceretary of the Interior in 1862, Yet the office requires every claimant to show specifically all the facts and circumstances attending the receiving of the alleged disability. The subject of remarriage is one of not little interest to a certain class of pensioners. The law provides that the remarriage of a widow forfeits her pension. The question is, what constitutes a marriage? The law of the various States differs greatly. Different Secretaries of the Interior have decided "that the living and constitutes such a marriage as will deprive her of her pension."

BETTER EVIDENCE IS BEQUIRED to establish a marriage and place a pensioner on YET THE CERTIFICATES OF EXAMINING SURGEONS

Buffalo, N. Y.

Eleventh district—Major G. Weitzel, Detroit, Mich.

Twelfth district—Lieutenant-Colonel R. 8. Williamson, San Francisco, Cal.

Thirteenth district—Captain C. F. Powell, Portland, Orgon.

Fourteenth district—Major W. E. Merrill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fifteenth district—Major C. R. Suter, St. Louis, Fourteenth district—Major C. R. Suter, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Light-House Board.

Nessinghpus and Frost.

Mr. F. J. Donovan, of St. Louis, counsel for Representative Frost, has filed a motion to suppress all the affidavits in support of the contest in the case of Seesinghaus vs. Frost, from the Third Congressional District of Missouri. The grounds of the motion embody a very grave charge, which the affidavit of the notary who took the depositions admits to be true. In brief, the allegations are that since the testimony was ever that since the testimony was ever for the same and the affidavits of the notary who took the depositions admits to be true. In brief, the allegations are that since the testimony was written it has been BETTER EVIDENCE IS BEQUIRED witnesses, and to look up the lacts. Formerly these investigations were made secretly. Under the practice adopted by Commissioner Dudley claimants and attorneys are notified when the investigation will be had, and an opportunity is given claimant to be present in person, or by attorney, and hear the evidence that is given, and permitted to cross-examine the witnesses, and procure such evidence as he may desire.

procure such evidence as he may desire.

FORMERLY THE EVIDENCE TAKEN

in cases investigated was kept secret, and claimants or attorneys were not even permitted to see the same, and would never know what evidence was produced in his case. The witnesses were informed that no one outside of the office would know to what they had testified. The healthy cleanage in the practice will certainly be approved. There also appears in the digest a revised list of rulings of the different Commissioners and the present Commissioner. These are of the unmost importance to all doing business with the bureau. Each one decided an important point. The opinions and instructions of the Commissioner are styled rulings, and those of the Secretary decisions. A revised list of orders is also given. These constitute the practice of the office, adopted by the Commissioner and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The order of practice introduced by Commissioner budley is, when a claim is received it is filed and receipted for, numbered, and referred to proper division, where the declaration is examined to ascertain first of all if the allegations are sufficient, if proven as alleged, to establish a claim.

THE OFFICE YMEURLALY DEMONS

the allegations are sufficient, if proven as alleged, to establish a claim.

THE OFFICE VIBTUALLY DEMURS

to the declaration. If found not sufficient, claimant is notified. If declaration is held to be sufficient, proper calls are made upon the War Department for record of soldier, and the fivalid claimant is ordered before an examining surgeon for examination. On receipt of soldier's record, claim is assigned to an examiner, who makes a proper call on chaimant for what evidence may be necessary to complete claim; when the same is received the examiner briefs the case and it is submitted to a board of review for decision, which board is composed of about thirty examiners of experience. This board was constituted by Commissioner Dudley, and Deputy Commissioner Dudley, and Deputy Commissioner Pudley, and Deputy Commissioner Budley, and Deputy Commissioner Budley in charge thereof. All cases are reviewed by this board before final action is taken. Formerly, cases were prepared for decision and decided in the same room, and all the cases in a division prepared and decided under the direction of the same chief. The force of the office was divided into eleven divisions. The consequence was there was no uniformity of action or decision. Now there is a fountain head, a law department, under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner Walker, a lawyer of ability and experience. There are now only

commissioner Walker, a lawyer of ability and experience. There are now only

FIVE ADUDICATING DIVISIONS.

the sole duties of which are to prepare cases for decision. The subject of agents and attorneys will attract attention. The Commissioner has issued a new order on the subject of considerable length. The relation of "principal and agent" is recognized between claimants and attorneys. The delicate outy of protecting claimants and granting attorneys their rights seems to have been well performed. Under the law attorneys are not permitted to receive a fee greater than \$10. The present law does not, as formerly, allow on contract a greater sum. Hillianned is required of attorneys in the presecution of claims. After receiving notice from the office that a claim is ready to be taken up failure for one year therefrom on the part of an agent or attorney to comply with the requirements of the office by filing the evidence asked for, or faiting to show agend reason why the same could not be sooner obtained, such attorney will be held to have abandoned the claim, and will not thereafter be recognized as an attorney therein. Claimans also have the privilege to revoke a power of attorney at any time for cause. Under the present organization it is certainly reasonable to presume that the country may expect a speedy adjulication of the 205,000 claims now pending as is possible with the present force of the office. There seems to be considerable said by Senators and members of Congress in regard to increasing the force of the office, and thus relieve the thousands of worthy pensioners. Whose claims have been so long pending. This, no doubt, will be done, or Congress has confidence in the executive ability of the present force of the office.

Dilatory Firemen.

We regret to see a discosition on the part of some people in Austin to be little the efforts of our fire department. Yesterday a gentleman from San Antonio was examining a photograph of the ridins of the burned capital. "I don't see any firemen in the picture," remarked the stranger. "Well, you see, the firemen haven't got there yet. That's why they are not in the picture," said this artist.—Thus Silings.

The annual estimation by the Director of the Mint of the values of foreign coins for 1882 makes but two changes from the values as shown in the Treasury circular of January 1, 1851. The Austrian florin and the Japanese yen are each reduced one mill. The garries the meetary unit of Hayri, is added to the list of foreign coins, and its variation placed at 96 5-10 cours.

MRS. ASTOR'S NEW YEAR PARTY.

Interesting Facts.

MRS. ASTOR'S NEW YEAR PARTY.

Fighty Homeless Boys and One Little Girl
Off for the West.

Eighty-one homeless boys and one lonely little
girl assembled in the rooms of the Children's Aid
society, in New York, on Thesday, the 3d lustant,
They constituted "Mrs. J. J. Amora New Year
Party," and were preparing to leave for homes
in the West and South. Mrs. Actor, who paid for
their transpontation, was present in the Refermon,
and bade them firewell. The boys, who were between the ages of twelve and farmient, were gathered in the front room. Most of their faces answered for their Celtic origin. The land of Jismarck had only a few representatives. Fat boys
from the Fourth Ward looked more promitently
fat in the cast-off garments of thin little Fifth
avenue asthetes. Sim boys wore trousers that fispped about their legs like the garments of a cornfield scarcerow on a windy day.
All seemed very glad that they were going away.
These boys took the ten o'clock evening train
from Jersey City for Culpepor County, Virgina,
in charge of the Southern agent of the society, Mr.
A. Schlegel. In the back room fifteen little ones,
from five to ten years of age, were assembled.
They were more confortably and neathy clad than
the others, and appeared to be maives of the city.
They unconsciously did a greet deal of attitudnizing, one bright-eyed little boy was looking
through a small Bible; another leaved against a
table with legs crossed and arms folded, calming
arreying the reporter; another very rotund
youngaier, not more than five years old, was
equated on the floor desperately endravoring
to lace his brass-tood shoes. His proad contemplation of the brass toes materially interfered with the lacing, which another little boy
finally accomplished for him. He then tenned
back on his hands with a sigh of relief and contemplation from her crival rous companions. She responded to the poetical Christian name of Irene,
Her other name is Branigan. She is a pretty,
black-eyed, straight-featured little orphan. Her
brother

"Whar You Bin?"

"Efrahem, come to your mudder, boy. Whar you bin?"
"Flayin' wid de white folks' chillum."
"You is, eh? See hyar, chile, you broke your old mudder's heart and broug her gray hairs in sorrow to de grave wid your recklumness an' carryings on wid ebit assongahums. Habn't I raised you up in the way you should ought to go!"
"Habn't I bin kine an' tender wid you, an' treated you like me own chile—which you is?"
"Yassum."
"Habn't I rezerned wid you, an' deplored de good Lord to wrap you in His buzzom?"
"Yassum."
"An' isa': I yer nateral detector an' gardeen fo' de law?"
"Yassum." to your mudder, boy. Whar

de law?"
"Yassum."
"Well, den, do yon s'pose I'se gwyne to hab your morais ruptured by de white trash? No, sah! You git in de house dis instep, an' if I eber cotch you 'municatin' wid de white trash any mo', fo' de Lord, nigga, I'll break your black head wid a brick?"
"Yassum."—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

"Yassum."—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Liberalism in Texas.

Benator Coke, of Texas, is alarmed by the growth of Independent or Anti-Bourbou santiment in his State. He was elected Governor not a great many years ago by a Democratic majority of 100,000, yet of the situation in Texas to-day he says: "I've been in political life a great many years, but I can't remember a time when there was such a spirit of independence in our State as can be seen there to-day, and it seems to spread in all directions. For instance, we have about two hundred Democratic papers in Texas that heretofore have been flat and unswerving in their support of the Depocratic platform and nominees, but gradually they have been growing restless under the restraint, and are shooting off on the various sidetracks of one sort and another, till it can hardly be said to-day that more than three or four of them can be called reliably unchangeable in their devotion to the party under any and all circumstances." That looks as if the Solid South were indeed crumbling; yet there is scarcely a State in the whole section of which the same thing cannot be said.

Garfield at Thirty years.

Just after the battle of Murfreesborough was fought, Mr. T. Brigham Bishop, then an engineer on the staff, obtained with an ordinary field camera an excellent photograph of General Garfield in military dress. This picture he has preserved, and from it a fine life-sized crayon likeness of the General has been worked by Samuel V. Stillings, the artist, formerly of Washington, D. C. It is probably the only one of the lamented President in uniform, and is pronounced by his old friends exceedingly faithful to his appearance at that age. Unitedly Messrs, Bishop and Stillings have tendered the crayon to Mrs. Garfield, and on her behalf Colonel Rockwell has accepted it.—

Boston Transcript.

Its Legal Attractions. A Boston man who had married a Maine girl started West on his bridal tour and did not make his reappearance until eighteen months from the date of his departure. He was met by a friend, who, after exchanging congratulations with him, asked him what portion of the country that he had visited during his trip he was most pleased with. He answered:

"Illinois."

"On what account?" queried his friend; "for its natural, its business, or its social attractions?"

"No: for its legal attractions. My wife and I were divorced there."—Brooking Eagle.

What He Was. What He Was.

One afternoon a stranger, observing a stream of people entering a church, approached a man of gloomy aspect who was standing near the entrance, and asked:

"Is this a funeral?" "Francal? No," was the sepulchral answer;
"It's a wedding."

"Excuse me," added the stranger; "but I would from your serious looks that you might

"Excuse nic," added the stranger; "but I thought from your serious looks that you might be a hired mourner."

"No," returned the man, with a weary, far-off look in his eyes; "I'm a son-in-law of the bride's mother."—Brooking Engle.

Playing Poker for a Bride Playing Poker for a Bride.

Two bloods of Salina, Kan., were rivals in love, and decided upon a duel to settle the question of possession. They selected their seconds, got a surgeon, and retired to a sequested took, where they spread a blanket, and the deadly work began. At the first deal one of the rivals got two pairs, jacks and dences, and failed to fill. It's hated rival showed down four kings and took the queen. The surgeon got \$10, the seconds got disguisted, and the loser got drunk, while the winner got married.—Konses City Times.

Darwin, in his new book, estimates that there are in gardens 55,767 worms to the core. This tallies with our count when we were digging garden and didn't care a nickel about finding worms; but when we wanted bait for fishing the garden didn't pan out a dozen worms to the acre. They had all emigrated to the garden of some other fellow who never goes a-fishing.—Norristown Herald. About Worms.

SOUR GRAPES.

—A Maine man who didn't care two shakes of a lamb's tail about the newspaper rode fourteen miles through a fleree snow-storm to get a copy of a weekly that spoke of him as a "prominent citi-zen."

weeky take apoke of min as a Chicago belle the other day, but she had the presence of mind to raise her foot, and while he was hunting a ladder to climb over it she struck the fire-alarm.—Philadelphia News.

—An lown editor thus acknowledges a present of grapes: "We have received a present of fine grapes from our friend W., for which he will please accept our compliments, some of which are nearly two inches in diameter."

—A health journal saws: "Remember that one

And inches in diameter."

—A health journal says: "Remember that one of the best ways to warm the feet is to sit where the full sunlight may fall upon the extremitles." No lady as is a lady will sit and converse with callers with her feet boosted up in the window to catch the sun.

"When Bessie is swinging in the sunlight, singing merrily the while," sings the Port Jervis Gazete, in lingling numbers, "the gleam of her striped stockings can be seen about a mile." It is our opinion this is both an exaggeration and a postle license.

—No man, however old, ever forgets the kindly-foced entiteman who patted him on the head

—No man, however old, ever forgets the kindly-faced gentleman who patted him on the head when he was a boy and gave him a silver piece. If you wish to be remembered long years after your tombstone has begun to topple over to one side, don't forget the boys.

—A Philadelphita Press reporter interviewed the prize fat woman, whose weight is 720 pounds. When asked, "Do you still claim to be the largest fat woman in the world?" see frightly replied; "Excuse me, sir, but I do not recognize the title. I am said to be the largest 'isrge lady' on exhibition."

"I have heard all the great singers of the past thirty years," remarked a threadbare man of gen-ius, as he pounced upon the last remaining sec-tion of sausage that graced the free lunch coun-ter, "Hear Jenny Lind?" queried his friend and comate in adversity, "Certainly I did; I listened to her bird-like notes from the summit of a lamp-post."

to her bird-like notes from the summit of a lamppost."

"Minnie" wants to know "who sets the fashjons?" Well, we don't want to boast, dear, or sppear unduly conceited, or that sort of thing, but
the fashion of wearing a spring overcost, flavored
at the chows with bennine, clear through the
Christmas holidays and along into next Pebruary,
we set that one "ourself." We don't know who
sets the others, as that is the only one we are deeply
interested in just now.—Berimotos Huscheys.

—A day or two since a quiet and dignified gentieman was walking through the street, when he
was startled by a woman, who rashed up to him all
out of breath, and, selzing him by the arm, gesticulated wildily and panted out. "Whistle, xir,
whistle!" He fondly found breath to tell her that
he wasn't much of a whistler, but if she would
nominate the tone he would do the beat he could,
Her eyes flashed and she showed decided anger.
With one arm stretched out toward a retreating
our she shock him off and said something, which
sounded to him like, "Confound a fool that can't
whistle for a horse-cart to accommodate a lady."

MARY'S LAMB.

Mary had a little lamb, With which she used to to

She pulled the wool all off its back, And ram-med it in her bustle. But when he saw he had been fleeced, He is a passion flew. He Mary got open her ear, And stuffed the lamb in, too.

THE VIENNA FIRE.

SOME FEARFUL SCENES OF WOE.

The Burial of the Unidentified Dead-What an Eye-Witness Says of the Terrible Affair -The Buins of the Theatre-

Vienna, Dec. 17.—The truth is to the great fire came out slowly, but there can no Juger be a doubt as to the fact that the police during the pause which preceded the descent of the hundreds jammed into the upper salleries, passages, and stairs, got the idea into their heads that everybody had left the theatre, and in criminal herdlessness fastened the doors to prevent people from entering the theatre, and thus prevented many hundreds from leaving the burning house. So long as we could believe that the mistake was a general one, that not one of the ten thousand persons in the streets heard the cries of anguish from within, we might have thought that it could be pardoned; but now it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that among those who jumped upon the blankets from the first floor baleony there were at least on persons who had seen that hundreds were left behind, their relations among them. These ten persons pleaded, screened, and implered the police to rive them lights and torches wherewith to scarch the passages, but the officers were dead to their appeals, and even threstened to arrest them.

Who, from the baleony on the first floor, returned three times to the burning interfor, calling, groping for her father, mother, sister, betterthed, and who in pathetic tones calls down to the masses below for God's sake to provide her with torches, that hundreds, thousands are perishing within the walls. Fancy such a girl being treated roughly, told she was frantic, ordered to be quiet, and at last pushed by force into a carriage, her cries topped by the hand of a policeman. There can be no doubt that an American crow would not have looked quietly on in a similar case. All that girl's relatives were burned, and their bodigs have not even been found. De you care to know what the Emperor has been doing all this time? He was at Godolo at the time of the dissuer, and no one for a moment supposed that he would do otherwise VIENNA, Dec. 17,-The truth as to the great fire

to quiet his excited Wieners, who are so loyal to him, and to whom we think a little loyalty on his part would not be superfluous. But he did not come. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess, came, but the Emperor did not move from his country seat, and we have daily reports that he is enjoying pheasant and wild-boar handing amasingly. Yesterday morning a requiem was sung in the little church at Godolo, and the Empress wore a long black verifuting the ceremony and that was about all the part they took in what may be called a national calamity. Your countrymen are just now very popular here—more popular than they have ever been before. An American of German origin, one Mr. Gottle, proprietor of Californian mines, contributed 125,000 florins toward the fund for relieving those whom the Ring Theatre fire left in distress. It appears that he had inken a box for the fatal night and had been dealand by a mere chance. He liked Vienna so much that he had intended bestowing some money upon it in his will, but this disaster caused him to open his purse wisely without delay.

Except the scene at the five, the most torrible part of which very few witnessed, I think that the common burial of the unidentified dead was the most touching part of all. The ceremony commenced with a requies in 18. Stephen's splendid dome, at which the archbishop and all the archbishop and all the archbishop and ship alitat, where the mourners and representatives of the high alitat, where the mourners and representatives of the house of Parliament, the High Courts, and his Government were placed. Before the requies began, a long procession of archducks and high functionaries passed up the centre aisle, the arch dukes taking their places at either side of the high alitar, where, with the respect due to their griegith mourners had been placed upoya platicular conditions, and the grant had been placed upoya platicular of the centre of the high alitar, where, with the respect due to their griegith mourners had been placed upoya platicular of the centre h

the policemen.

The pit of the theatre is being cleared and is found to be liferally strewed with charred buman bones. These are carefully collected and buried in metal coffus in the large common grave, over which the town council will creet a monument. A great quantity of jewelry has also been found. A delicate hand was found grasping a bone which may have been a human arm, and it is probable that it will be recognized by the relatives of the victim to whom it belonged, because upon one of the slender fingers there a still a preity ruby ring. The poor classes, among whom the fire recruited the majority of its victims, show much spelly, and the reason is that they are too intent upon the battle for life to mind those who have fallen in the contest. But the wealthier classes are in a terrible state of excitement. If you go any where on a visit—at a dinner, at the coffee-house, in the concerts—everywhere people are discussing the same subject, and one great feeling of pity, horror, and indignation prevails with all. It appears that the town council will have the question sifted to the bottom, but we doubt whether there will be any result beyond the expression of imperial displeasant with a few, the decorating of some, and an annual mass to be read for the souls of the dead once a year. Do not think that the press has been silent on the subject. Furtible words have been slent on the subject warning has been given that this fire may have been the first spark to set alight a conflagration that may perhaps cleanize and purity Austria, but which may also bring about her destruction. the policemen.

THE BUISS OF THE THEATRE.

The sale of Unclaimed Beggage that has been accumulating at the principal stations of the Pennsylvania Radiroad Company for the past ten years toos place yesterday at the old depot at Thirty-second and Market streets. The occasion attracted an immense crowd of people of both sexes, some of them coming from Maryland. All the packages had been broken open before the sale commenced, and during the time the crowd was slowed in the baggage-room overy piece within reach was prely well runninaged through, and these containing desirable articles noted by the wise ones. The sale was concluded by four o'clock, about 230 plees having been sold. The purchases were pretty well distributed through the crowd, the prices ranging from twenty cents up to \$5.25 per package. That bringing the had-named am was a large sole-leather trunk, covered with canvass, marked "A. H. H. New York" on the ends, and containing a pretty good outfir of clothing. Then, in a rough-looking chest, was shown a fine French pendulum clock. This, with the other supposed equally valuable contents, excited much composition, until it reached by small bids \$5.25, at which sum it was knocked down. A quite respectable looking frunk was closely packed with hard wood shavings; another one equally good in appearance was cumpty: a third contained heavy iron easings; a fourth held the once clean and nicely folded, but now solled, tumbled, and moldey wearing appared ela woman in the humbler walks of life; from a fish would drop, as the attendants carelessly towed it shout, family relice, such as photographs, letters, hooks, &c. and so on through the 250 packages solid—Philadelphia Ledger. Sale of Unclaimed Daggage.

A Deserted City Faund.

The discovery of a deserted city, sixly miles long, cut out of the rocky face of a winding cilif, rewarded the efforts of Mr. Sixvenson's Smithsonian Institution exploring party during its researches in New Mexico and Arizona the past season. This is by far the most important find yet made among the ancient hands of the cliff dwellers. Some of the houses contain four or five dwellings, one on top of the other, and on the plateau above the cliff were found many ruins of temples of worship built of well-cut square stones. A comparison of the collections of pottery and implements gathered in the cliff houses by the exploring party with those obtained in the Pueblo Indians are the desponents descendants of the onea powerful race that built the ruined cities of the plains, and then, retreating before some more warlike foe, carved out these singular dwellings on the sheer waits of dizery precipiecs and found in them, it may be for centuries, both fortresses and homes. Perhaps the hieroglyphic inscriptions seen by Mr. Stevenson will one day be destablered and be found to contain the tragic history of the wasting away by wars and famines of this fit dates people, who, like the coneys of the libbe, made the rocks their refuge.

Why Chill Went to War-

Why Chill Went to War. Why Chill Went to War.

M. Martinez the Chillan Minister, has received a dispatch, from his government stating that the latter had issued a manifeste directed to all powers where Chill is represented by an across, in which are given the reasons why Chill gentto war with Peru and defining in a measure the Chillan policy in reference to the present difficulties. This manifests or circular has been forwarded to M. Martinea by mail.